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wages and other relevant problems. It seeks at once to satisfy the needs of the general reader and the classroom; it informs us of such all-important facts as that: "fire insurance covers buildings, machinery, raw and finished material"; "the storehouse is a place where raw or finished materials may be safely kept"; "it is customary for a cash discount to be allowed on many purchases"; and finally, "that an art of management exists is perhaps the chief contention (possibly an undisputed thesis) of this book." Among other things we are told that, "practically speaking, all costs in industrial production are ultimately labor costs." But perhaps the author is not to blame for this belief; more persons than he have been led astray through a too fearsome awe of eighteenth-century-and-later ultra-philosophical economists.

The Evolution of Industry. By D. H. MACGREGOR. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912. Home University Library, No. 28. 8vo, pp. 254. 50 cents.

In tracing the evolution of the industrial situation in England since the time of the industrial revolution, the author has made his study chiefly from the point of view of the changing conditions of the working classes, with the purpose of inquiring into the ultimate outcome of this industrial transition. The transition from the handicraft stage of production to the factory involved a change in the unit of production from the individual craftsman to the "firm." But the worker was not so free to combine as his employer, and therefore he lost ground in the economic struggle. With growing comprehension of the loss involved in this development the position of the worker has improved, but he is still regarded more as an instrument of production than as the end for which production is carried on. However, various developments in recent times indicate that the laborer is getting a hold on industry. He has an interest in the government-controlled public-service corporations, and even more in the co-operative system which has developed in England. But his greatest need is to secure a leadership which will really represent his interests and not leave political control to those who look upon parliament as an honorary calling and to the members of the House of Lords.

Since the book is written with regard to the English situation, the conditions it discusses differ in some respects from those in America, especially in regard to landholding and to the development of co-operative systems.

Fundamentals of Agriculture. Edited by JAMES EDWARD HALLIGAN. New York: D. C. Heath & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. xiv+492. \$1.25.

The purpose of this volume is to supply the much-felt want of a good introductory textbook on the fundamental principles of general agriculture. In